Japanese residents and interests in that country. The Chinese, when the first outbreak took place, sent a garrison to Seoul. and kept it there until after the second outbreak, when it was withdrawn at the request, not of Corea, but of Japan. An arrangement was finally reached between the governments of the Mikado and the Emperor of China regulating their future relations to Corea in certain respects, and for some years things went on without much friction.

In the early part of last year the tension between the two rivals for paramount influence in Corea became suddenly acute. In March a conspiracy to overthrow the King and the existing government was discovered, and the whole country was thrown into great excitement by numerous arrests of alleged conspirators. The excitement was increased by the murder, on March 27, at Shanghal, of Kim Yo Kun, an ex-Premier of Corea. He had been overthrown in 1884, and had since that time been living in Japan under the protection of that country, whose agent he was. In fact, he had been the leader of the Japanese party in Corea. In March he was induced to enter China, and was shot dead by Hong, a Corean who had accompanied him, and who afterwards confessed that he did so for the express purpose of assassinating him. Hong himself and the body of Kim were handed over to the Corean authorities by China, and on their arrival at Chemulpa, the port of Secul, were received, the former with all possible honor, the latter with every indignity.

Soon after this occurrence another insur-

Soon after this occurrence another insurrection broke out in Corea, and the rebels
at the start made considerable headway.
On June 6 the King applied to China for
assistance, and at the same time a large
force of Japanese troops was dispatched
to Corea, for the protection of the Japanese legation and consulates in that country. China also dispatched troops to the
Corean peninsula, and matters at once assumed a serious aspect. The Japanese government insisted that such disturbances
must be prevented, and proposed various
reforms in the internal government of Corea
for the accomplishment of that purpose,
these reforms to be carried out jointly by
Japan and China. The latter country, however, refused to enter into this arrangement, asserting that its traditional policy
was never to interfere in the internal affairs of a vassal state. The Japanese
troops thereupon occupied the Corean capital, and practically held the King of
Corea a prisoner.

The Viceroy Li Hung Chang, despairing
of a peaceable settlement, in the early part
of July ordered considerable forces of Chinese to be dispatched to Corea by sea.
The powers having intimate trade relations
with the three countries concerned made
various efforts to induce the disputants
to settle their differences amicably, but
these efforts all proved futile. The King
of Corea, on July 11, appointed three commissioners to inquire into the reform of
the internal administration of the country, but subsequently made any reform
conditional upon the withdrawal of the
Japanese troops. An affray took place on
July 25 between the Corean palace guards
and the Japanese troops at Seoul, resulting in the practical deposition of the King,
to make room for Dain-Kim, his father.

OPENING OF HOSTILITIES.

Soon after this occurrence the Japanese

OPENING OF HOSTILITIES. Soon after this occurrence the Japanese forces sustained a defeat by the Chinese between a Japanese war ship and a Chinese transport, these two events signalizing the commencement of hostilities and the actual beginning of the war. The transport in question, the Kow-Shing, was on her way to Asan, with 1,500 Chinese troops on board, when she was signaled to heave to by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa. The officers of the transport obeyed the signal, but the troops overpowered them, and the issue was the sinking of the transport by a broadside from the Naniwa, but few of those on board escaping with their lives. Among these was the captain of the transport, who was taken on board the Naniwa. port, who was taken on board the Naniwa.
The Chinese ironclad Chen-Yuen was sunk
by the Japanese on July 31, and on the following day the formal declaration of war

lowing day the formal declaration of war was practically made.

The Chinese Emperor made the Viceroy Li Hung Chang commander-in-chief of all the Chinese forces, but at the same time, to mark his displeasure at the advantage which Japan had already gained, took away from him the order of the Yellow Riding Jacket. Early in August there was an encounter at Asan, in which severe loss was inflicted upon the Chinese. A few days later the forts at Wei-Hai-Wei and at Port Arthur, the two projecting points which mark the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, were reconnoitered in force by a Japanese fleet and several shots were exchanged. A week later, on Aug. 17, the Japanese troops were attacked and driven from Ping-Yang, near the norther frontier of Corea—this being the first, last and only important contest of the war in which the Chinese gained any advantage whatever.

Meanwhile, the war fever in Japan was

any advantage whatever.

Meanwhile, the war fever in Japan was raging fiercely, and, in response to a decree authorizing the issue of a loan of \$50,000,000, the people subscribed largely, while the nobles raised a sum of \$80,000,000, for which they refused to accept interest. A repulse of the Japanese was reported at Khisong on Aug. 28- but at the same time came news that a Chinese line of communication was threatened by a body of 20,000 Japanese at the entrance of the Yalu river, which marks the boundary between Corea and the Chi-

boundary between Corca and the Chinese province of Manchuria.

The presence, meanwhile, of a Japanese envoy in Seoul, seemed to awaken a most conciliatory feeling towards Japan in the King of Corea, who, on Aug. 28, formally renounced the suzerainty of China, and issued a decree announcing religious freedom, the establishment of a d'plomatic service, the abolition of slavery, the inauguration of economies in the public service, and a number of minor reforms. Two days later a treaty of alliance between Corea and Japan was signed at Seoul, the object of the alliance being announced to be to accom-Japan was signed at Seoul, the object of the alliance being announced to be to accomplish the independence of Corea and to drive out the Chinese troops. The King of Corea, however, on Sept. 8 sent a mission to Peking to convey to the Empress Dowager presents for her approaching birthday. On Jan. 7, when the result of the war was no longer in doubt, the King of Corea proceeded in state to the ancestral temple and formally declared the independence of the country.

entry. PING-YANG AND YALU. Early in September Field Marshal Count Yamagata left Japan to assume the chief command of the army in Corea. Under his consummate leadership the Japanese forces gradually closed around the Chinese troops in northwestern Corea. The Japanese army was divided into three columns-one marching from Gensan, on the eastern coast, upon the Chinese left; another from Pongsan, upon the Chinese center; and the third from Hwang-ju, on the Corean coast of the om Hwang-ju, on the Corean coast of the ellow sea, upon the Chinese right. The prements of these forces were admirably ned, and the attack upon the Chinese at ng-Yang began with a cannonade on Sept. the center column doing most of work during the day. The flanking column, meanwhile, got into position, and at o'clock on the following morning the grand tack was made. The Chinese, taken by

CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

IT HAD ITS ORIGIN IN RIVALRY FOR SUPREMACY IN COREA.

Events Leading Up to the Rupture, and a Complete Review of the Military and Naval Encounters.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

The war between China and Japan which has been brought to a close by the treaty of Shimonoseki dates back for its directorigin to the early part of 1894 only, but the indirect causes which led to the struggle extend to a much earlier date. For centuries there has been a rivalry between China and Japan for supremacy in the kingdom of Corea. The claims of China to the suzerainty of the Land of the Morning Calm had, bowever, been practically acknowledged, not only by Corea itself, but by Japan, for several centuries.

Notwithstanding this acknowledgment, the interest of Japan in securing an independent, peaceful, and progressive form of government for Corea, because of its large commercial interests in that country, became so pressing of late years that the Mikado's government had been frequently obliged to interfere with the corrupt and retrograde policy encouraged by China. Twice within recent years that the Mikado's government had been frequently obliged to interfere with the corrupt and retrograde policy encouraged by China. Two consists of the large resolution to Japanese residents and interests in that country, became so pressing of late years that the Mikado's government had been frequently obliged to interfere with the corrupt and retrograde policy encouraged by China. Two consists of the fight became to the proper with the wildest enthusiasm and retrograde policy encouraged by China. Two consists of the fight became to the proper with the wildest enthusiasm and retrograde policy encouraged by China. The Chinese show the administry of the Land of the Foreign Office and Admiralty, as a serior of the control of the proper with the admiration was kept a secret at the start. On the part of China extra exertions were also put forth, the Emperor was at the outset the apparence of the proper was at the outset the apparenc

chu Emperors, was at the outset the ap-parent objective point of the Japanese in-vaders, and the advance towards that city

vaders, and the advance towards that city went steadily forward. The Chinese forces were dislodged from Wi-ju and driven over the Yalu river on Oct. 10. On Oct. 24 a force of 1,500 infantry crossed the Yalu river and dislodged the Chinese from the earthworks which they had thrown up. The main body of the Japanese successfully crossed the stream during the night, and the Chinese position at Kin-lien-tcheug was attacked on the morning of the 26th, when it was found that the defenders, some 16,000 in number, had fled precipitately during the night. They were at once followed up by the Japanese troops, who entered Foushuang-Tchen on the 31st, the Chinese retreated to Mukden and leaving the road treated to Mukden and leaving the road

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR. Meanwhile, the second army corps, which had landed on Chinese territory at a point about forty miles north of Port Arthur on Oct. 24, had captured the forts at Kinchou and Talien-wan, and begun operations against Port Arthur. The Pei-Yang squadron were caught by the Japanese fleet inside the harbor of Port Arthur as in a trap, in the early part of November, and on the 21st of that month the grand assault upon the defenses of the almost impregnable naval station began. Fort after fort fell before the assailants, the last Chinese position being stormed and captured on the 22d. The Chinese fought bravely throughout the attacks, their force being estimated at 20,000. They lost 1,500 killed in the assaults on the forts, the Japanese loss being only forty killed and 270 wounded. A great quantity of ammunition, and other materials and many cannon, fell into the hands of the Japanese, as well as all the hands of the Japanese, as well as all the Chinese vessels of war that were shut up in

helpless prisoners were brought against the Japanese after the fall of the stronghold, but when the facts were thoroughly sifted it was found that the victors had not been it was found that the victors had not been guilty of any greater excesses than would probably have been witnessed in the case of an equally successful European army, whose indignation had been aroused by such barbarous treatment of prisoners as the Chinese had unquestionably been guilty of previous to the fall of Port Arthur.

While these events were proceeding Count Inouye, the Japanese Minister of the Interior, had been sent to Seoul to act as the terior, had been sent to Seoul to act as the special adviser of Mr. Osori, the Japanese minister there, in carrying out the administrative reforms projected in Corea. Rumors were rife of an intervention in the ministrative reforms projected in Corea. Rumors were rife of an intervention in the quarre' by the joint action of the great powers, with a view to securing a cessation of hostilities, and it afterwards transpired that England, being informed authoritatively that China desired peace, had sounded the other powers on the matter. Nothing, however, was done, but the Japanese Diet, on Oct. 19, enthusiastically carried a resolution for the continued prosecution of the war with vigor. Before the extraordinary session of the Diet ended it voted a memorial to the government urging that China should be severely punished, and declaring that no interference with Japan by any foreign nation could be tolerated. Before the fall of Port Arthur the conduct of affairs in China was placed in the hands of Prince Kung as practical dictator, and he informed the foreign representatives that China desired to come to terms, and entreated their aid in bringing about a cessation of hostilities. At an early date he announced that China would abandon all claims to suzerainty over Corea, and pay a war indemnity to Japan.

The Japanese advance in Manchuria was retarded by the severity of the weather.

demnity to Japan.

The Japanese advance in Manchuria was retarded by the severity of the weather, but it went forward steadily nevertheless, point after point falling into the hands of the invaders until they practically controlled all the territory on the mainland between the Yalu river and Port Arthur. Some of the encounters during this period were of considerable importance, but none of them ranked with the great battle at Ping-Yang, and the fighting around Port Arthur. New-Chwang fell into the hands of the Japanese about the middle of December, and Kaiping on Jan. 10; the Chinese were completely defeated by General Nodzu at Hai-Ching, on Jan. 22; again by Count Oyama, near Kaiping, on Feb. 24, and again at old New-Chwang on March 4, by General Nodzu.

While these successful operations in the north were under way, the Japanese were tightening the lines around the stronghold of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Shantung Promontory. The operations at this point were of such recent occurrence that it is not necessuch recent occurrence that it is not necessary to enter into them im detail. After some of the fiercest fighting of the war Admiral Ting, the Chinese commander, on Feb. 12, made overtures for surrender, which were accepted by Admiral Ito, the Japanese commander, and on Feb. 17, the last Chinese stronghold blocking the way to Peking was taken possession of by the Japanese. With the fall of Wel-Hai-Wei the Japanese came into the possession of an immense amount of stores and the ten Chinese war vessels which were still affoat. Admiral Ting committed suicide immediately after the surrender, and his body was sent to the Chinese in a disarmed gunboat. The only active operations of importance The only active operations of importance since then have been the Chinese assault upon and capture of the Pescadores, a group of small islands lying between Formosa and the mainland, in which they desired a lodgement as a basis of operation against Formosa, in case that should become necessary. Active hostilities were small, our an end to temporarily by the finally put an end to temporarily by the armistice which was agreed to on March 29.

Cummings's Story of Horace Greeley.

Washington Post. "While I have the floor," said Amos Cummings," I might as well tell a story about Horace Greeley. I worked with Greeley for years. He always called me 'Asa, never could remember 'Amos,' One day I went out to see Greeley at Chapmanus about out to see Greeley at Chappaqua about some newspaper business. The old gentle-man saw me coming as he stood looking out the window, and opened the door him-

"Come in here, Asa," he sald, in his high, mealy tones, as he led me into a fashion of parlor. fashion of parlor.

"I followed him into the room, and as I was only going to remain a moment, laid my hat, gloves and cane on a center table. Greeley and I had just immersed ourselves in a talk when Mrs. Greeley swept into the in a talk when Mrs. Greeley swept into the room. Now Mrs. G. was what one might call a spirited woman. The moment she entered the door her eyes fell indignantly on my trousseau as I'd piled it up—hat, gloves and stick—on the table. Without a word, and before I could speak to her, she swooped on the outfit like a fishhawk, and the next moment threw them out of the window.

window.

"Then she left the room without pausing for speech, as one who had taught somebody that the hall was the place for hats and canes and similar bric-a-brac. I was inclined to get a trifle hot; a man naturally might who sees his hat pounced upon and cast into the shrubbery. But before I could get up or say a word Greeley stretched out his hand in a deprecatory way and cheered me with the remark:

"Never mind her, Asa; she thought they were mine." "Afterward, however," concluded Cummings, "when I recalled what Greeley's hat used to look like I had my doubts,"

Half Fare Rates on I. & V. R. R. Commencing Sunday, April 21, and continuing until further notice, tickets will be sold from Indianapolis to all points on the line at rate of one fare for the round trip, good Sundays only. Geo. E. Rockwell, D.

THE METHODIST FOOT

NEW DISCIPLINE MAY COUNTENANCE THE LIGHT FANTASTIC TOE.

Ministers Opposed to Wordly Amusement, Yet Believe the Church Is Losing Ground with Young People.

New York Herald. Dancing, card playing and theater-going, diversions most expressly forbidden in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have been the bugaboos which have haunted the younger members of this denomination for years. The dictum against these popular forms of amusement was laid down when the great mass of Methodists were in sympathy with them. The trend of the times and of public sentiment is toward more liberal views on the evermooted question of what kind of amusements Christians may indulge in. As the Methodist Church originally drew the line most sharply, the change of sentiment is more marked in this denomination than in

Now a movement is on foot in this par-ticularly strict sect to do away entirely with the prohibitive rules against special forms of amusement and to leave the matter entirely to the conscience of the individual church members. Singular as it may seem, this movement is not suggested by the laity, but is being brought about by the clergy. The prophecy is freely made by those familiar with the situation that at the next assembling of the General Conference of the church the objectionable clause in the Discipline will be expunged.

in the Discipline will be expunged.

The matter was quite thoroughly discussed at a recent session of the New York weekly preachers' meeting. At that time a paper in support of the proposed change was read by Rev. Dr. C. A. Barnes, one of the prominent divines of the denomination. Some opposition was raised, and one minister declared that "theater-goers and card-players lose their moral power." This remark was greeted by a chorus of "noes," and "pshaws," from all quarters of the assemblage.

There is one paragraph in the Discipline

There is one paragraph in the Discipline which meets with unanimous approval. It is against "the taking of such diversions as cannot be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus." This rule leaves the matter entirely to one's conscience. In another por-tion of the church discipline, however, are mentioned various offenses for the commission of which church members may be expelled. Among the things enumerated are card playing, dancing, attending theaters, etc. This part of the rules of the church it is proposed to entirely wipe out. A CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS.

Among the clergymen who have pronounced ideas on this subject is the Rev. Richard Johns, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hackensack, N. J. In defense of the stand which he has taken he said:

"There is considerable agitation among our people concerning disciplinary rules re-specting popular amusements. The general rule mentions among things forbidden "the taking of such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus." That rule cannot be improved by anyone. It is suffi-ciently explicit, placing the matter just where it belongs—on the individual con-science of each Christian. "With great inconsistency we give this

rule—at once simple, Scriptural and com-prehensive—and then in the body of the Discipline mention a number of things for which a member may be brought to trial, and if found guilty expelled, namely, The as a beverage, dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools.

"The item on dancing is more frequently referred to than the others. I do not be-lieve in dancing myself, and never did. The practice is destructive of all spiritual life and usefulness, but in giving minute di-rections and specifications on such matters the General Conference has extended its proper functions. It has no right to get up a lot of rules and regulations not to be found in the Scriptures, and to impose them upon free men, responsible only to God. Thinking men will resent the idea of subjecting their moral judgment to the decision of a majority vote of a General Conference of fallible men. It is felt that Christianity is not a system of legal restraints, but rather a divine life, glad and free.

"To follow this way of particular specifi-cation to its logical end we shall soon have a mass of rules that will apply to the whole of our personal conduct, and our Book of Discipline will rival the statutes of New Discipline will rival the statutes of New Jersey in minuteness and voluminousness.

"Why mention a few things and omit others of equal importance. We want a deliverance from the dignified General Conference on several things. For instance, what about baseball? Is it wrong to witness the struggle between the New York and Baltimore clubs for supremacy? And how about the popular game of football? Is this among the dark things not to be looked upon by the faithful? And what is a game of chance? Must it include chess and checkers as well as cards?

and checkers as well as cards? WEAK SPOTS IN DISCIPLINE. "The twentieth century may introduce up with the times the Methodist Discipline No! this is all wrong. The men who sit more about these things than I know myself. A vote settles nothing on these lines. The Bible gives us 'the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus,' and that beautifully applies to the ever-changing conditions of human character and conduct. We need

nothing more for our guidance.

"The classification is unjust. Here is a wonderful mixture of things bad and things indifferent, all in the same lump. The selling of rum by a church member is placed on a par with looking at a horse race. The other day our citizens improved the good sleighing by speeding their horses in upper Main street. One old gentieman said to another: 'Keep your eyes from looking on inother: 'Keep your eyes from looking on iniquity.' 'Why,' said the other, 'that's not iniquity.' 'Why,' said the other, 'that's not iniquity.' 'What is it, then?' 'Why, it's racing hosses.' But, according to this rule, an interested spectator of the scene would be liable to trial and expulsion from the Methodist Episcopal Church.
"Joining in a square depos in a scalar for the scene would be seen to the scene would be seen to b

Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Joining in a square dance in a parlor is the same as attending a ball, with all its pernicious associations. Does not every one know that there is a vast difference between them? I have never but once since my conversion attended a theater. I found that, somehow, all interest was gone. I left before the performance was through. But, according to the Methodist Discipline, should one want to see a presentation by a master like Henry Irving, the act could be visited with the same punishment as attendance on a low theater on the east side of New York. I say, either be more discriminating or exa low theater on the east side of New York. I say, either be more discriminating or expunge this whole paragraph."

Referring to the frequent refusal of young people to join the Methodist Church on account of its stringent rule against dancing, Mr. Johns said: "I find that persons hostile to the Methodist Episcopal Church use this in their efforts to attract young converts. to the Methodist Episcopal Church use this in their efforts to attract young converts to other churches. Many young people are thereby repelled from us. Even some who do not dance, and probably never will, do not like to make promises which they are not sure they will always want to keep, are not sure they will always want to keep, and are unwilling to connect themselves with a church which seems to be stringent and inquisitorial about things that seem to them perfectly harmless. Such sincere but immature minds may be led to self-sacrifice for Christ's sake, if the way is made clear by instruction rather than by learn.

Summing up the situation he said: "My opinion is that the general rule is all right opinion is that the general rule is all right and sufficient, but the paragraph contain-ing the specifications will be greatly mod-ified by the next General Conference, Many fear that the change would be construed as a sad departure from well-known Meth-odist views, but such is not the case. It odist views, but such is not the case. It would bring us back where we were, and place the stress of judgment upon the original rule, which can never be improved

From Bethlehem to Calvary. From Bethlehem to Calvary, the Savior's journey lay;
Doubt, unbellef, scorn, fear and hate beset
Him day by day,
But in his heart He bore God's love that
brightened all the way.

O'er the Judean hills He walked, serene and brave of soul,
Seeking the beaten paths of men, touching
and making whole,
Dying at last for love of man, on Calvary's
darkened knoll.

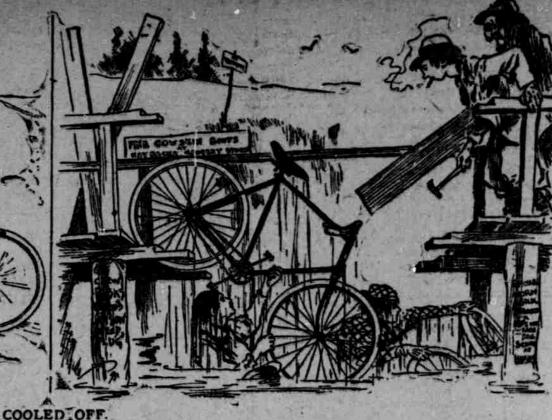
He went with patient step and slow, as one who scatters seed:
Like a fierce hunger in his heart, He felt the world's great need;
And the negations Moses gave He changed to loving deed.

From Bethlehem to Calvary, the world still follows on.

Even as the halt and blind of old along his path were drawn;

For through the clouds of Calvary shines the eternal dawn. -Meredith Nicholson, in the Mid-Conti-





AUGUSTUS -" Now. Miss Spinner, we'll take it easy down this long hill and stop at that little bridge below to cool off and get rested."

FARMER GREENE-" Sho, now! I told Rabe that jes' as sure as we went) ter fix up this bridge some pesky critters would come long an fall through."



The above cartoon from "Judge" shows that the Waverley is exceedingly popular in New York, else it would not have been selected as the wheel which tourists would be most apt to be riding. Then again, an artist is always particular as to lines and symmetry, which is only another reason why the Waverley is shown in a number of bicycle illustrations in the same paper.

The Waverley was accepted as the finest machine shown at the National Cycle Show by a mechanical expert in the employ of the Chicago Times; was accepted as the highest grade shown by 75 out of every 100 cycle dealers who visited the show, and who substantiated their testimony by placing good orders for wheels; was accepted by the U.S. Government for the military post at St. Paul, and the mail carriers in many other cities at LIST PRICE, while all other makes were offered at cut prices; is accepted every day right here in Indianapolis by nine out of every ten of your own friends and acquaintances as the Highest of all High Grades. In the face of all this testimony, why should you hesitate? Come in, buy a WAVERLEY, and Ride the Best.



INDIANA BICYCLE CO., No. 68 N. Pennsylvania St.

GENERAL GRANT.

Some of the Traits of Character That Made Him Truly Great.

Northwestern Christian Advocate. Had he survived General Grant would be seventy-three years old April 27, 1895. He little more than sixty-three years old. Republic" during the rebellion. By the tion from dismemberment. Grant had suman, in 1864, just as he was going to Washington to receive, in person, his commission as lieutenant-general, a letter in which the generous Grant said: "I want to express my thanks to you and McPherson, as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success." In the same letter he said, in general: "No one feels more than I how much of success is due to the energy and fortune to have occupying subordinate positions under me." Grant, in honor, preferred others before himself. Small men, promoted by accidental success, may capture cities now and then, but they can-not gracefully or genuinely praise other

Grant knew what it is to be neglected. When the rebellion began he was in Galena. where he was made captain of a company of volunteers which he took into camp at Springfield, Ill. Governor Yates was a patriot, but he knew little about war organ-ization. When Grant arrived the Governor was reminded that he had been a lieutenant in the regular army, and was complimented for "noble conduct" at the battle of Chepultepec, Mexico, in 1847. The young officer was therefore employed to muster and organize the raw forces which poured into organize the raw forces which poured into the capital. The man is now living in Chicago (General Chetlain) who urged Governor Yates to give Grant a command suitable to his rank and experience. He was accordingly appointed to a new but excessively undisciplined regiment which he fairly compelled into efficiency and sober obedience by an immediate, brisk, and healthful march overland from its Illinois rendezvous to the field of operations in Missouri. His promotion soon followed, and before the end of that year of 1861 the country began to promotion soon followed, and before the end of that year of 1851 the country began to hear about the sturdy officer. He was soon in command at Cairo, and the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson during the following winter made him a hero. When Buckner asked terms of capitulation, he received the reply that there were "no terms other than an unconditional surremer." That response gave rise to his significant That response gave rise to his significant appellation, "Unconditional Surrender Grant," which immense verbal tribute is the key to the man and his military history during the war.

The country knows the record. He was an iron man, and he ground rebellion beneath the iron heel of national indignation against the iron heel of national indignation against those who made war upon their own country in the dwarfing interests of human slavery. Since the negotiations for peace between Japan and China began an American correspondent had an interview with Li Hung Chang, who has been called the "Bismarck of China." Among other things the great peace representative of China said sadly, "Ah, my great friend, and that greatest man in America, General Grant, is dead." Such leaders promptly recognize each other. It will be remembered that when Grant was making his trip around the world he served as mediator between Japan and China in a bitter controversy which, doubtless, was a precursor of and an element in the present bloody struggle between those nations. Few of the significant sentences which have floated to us across those carmine seas of human contest have impressed us as did this sad reminiscence and regret from the aged lips of China's great statesman. We doubt that the "Iron Duke" was more a genius and resistless conqueror than was the man who finally suffered so patiently and died so nobly at Mount Macgregor a decade ago.

It is a dreadful thing to expend, to disburse, and, in some sense, actively to cause the loss of one single human life. Battle begets a kind of frenzy in some men. Yet we have heard the most sanguine and excitable of officers say that they never failed to tremble and shrink when, in the clearly providential line of their duty, they had to order men to occupy a place in which death was certain to a few or many individuals on their line of battle. It was once our duty, on the field of the second Bull Run battle, to raise the head of a desperately-wounded officer, who died two hours later. hose who made war upon their own counon their line of battle. It was once our duty, on the field of the second Bull Run battle, to raise the head of a desperately-wounded officer, who died two hours later. In the midst of his pain he moaned, "Oh, poor fellows," as he glanced at the meadow carpeted with the dead and dying, "I had to order them to their death." One of the five of the greatest and foremost generals of the war, in reply to our query as to some of the things which a successful leader must not fear to do, replied: "He must not hesitate to lose many of his men when that loss is necessary; he must face that terrible responsibility without flinching." By that test also we have judged General Grant. Though it is unusual, it is yet a legitimate and significant criterion. He who has seen the deadly amphitheaters of Malvern, the horrid angles of the "Devil's den" at Gettysburg, or the desperate stretches of that awful wheatfield near the Dunker Church at Antietam, or like pits of human gore on other fields, can realize the certain destruction that awaits those who obey the command to advance against the cannon's mouth. When the murderous bellow of merciless guns has rent the air for a quarter of an hour, or even less time, thousands of fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and brothers, and the waiting betrothed, are sure to reck the terrible news that crouches to devour their hopes. Alas, the particulars of suffering and death and endless bereavement which must transform so many homes into houses of mourning. When, however, a cool brain and a divinely directed purpose and plan of decisive battle lie

at the root of all this human loss, the ter-rors and crushing losses to inrors and crushing losses to in-dividual soldiers are atoned for through the comprehension which makes through the comprehension which makes these terrible struggles less in number, and the aggregate loss in human sufferings and death actually smaller. Better the loss of five thousand men to-day in a battle that paralyzes the enemy, than the loss of eight thousand through indecision or noncomprehensiveness that multiplies avoidable battles. General Grant recognized the golden strategic value and significance of local and general key points, and he never shrank from the cost of winning them in the name of genuine mercy significance of local and general key points, and he never shrank from the cost of winning them in the name of genuine mercy and veritable economy of human life. He left the immediate consequences of ignorant criticism to the infinitesimal croakers, just as he disdained to reply to factious liars and to his pitiful legion of personal detractors. He is said to have made friends of men who betrayed him later. It is forgotten that those who seek ultimate personal benefits from men in authority begin by conferring favors and paying personal tributes. The key to General Grant's character in this respect is in the fact that he was constitutionally, true to those he deemed his friends. As matter of course, he was deceived by some of his followers. What American statesman or leader has numbered among his friends more noble men and women than did General Grant? One recent issue has been lifted again to undeserved attention: "Which was the greater—Grant or Lee?" We shall not suggest that the event of their contest should determine. Some will say that Lee did not greater—Grant or Lee?" We shall not suggest that the event of their contest should determine. Some will say that Lee did not succumb until the rebel States had been fully exhausted. Who and what exhausted them? We prefer to ask, simply—"For what did the two men contest?" That ought to determine the issue and suggest that the question should never again be formulated. The preservation of the Union and the destruction of slavery are the two historic points which should yield honor to these who fought for the Republic, and to those who fought for the Republic, and stern silence toward those who dared to raise unholy hands against it.

AMERICAN GIRLS IN PARIS. How the Fair Students Live in the

Fascinating French Capital. Parls Letter, in Philadelphia Press.

The American Girls' Art Club is holding its spring exhibition. The clubhouse is situated in the Latin quarter on the Rue de Chevrause, which meets the Ru-Notre Dame des Champs at the boulevard Montparnasse. As I hurried through the narrow streets and inquired my way from little gamins, who answered in their sweet pattering French, I found myself before a large rambling looking building with great gates. I entered through a stone courtyard, from which I caught a glimpse of a sunny garden at the back of the club. Here I met Miss Taylor, one of the members of the exhibition committee, and my first the exhibition committee, and my first "Is it true that girls can live and study here for a mere song?" and the reply came

here for a mere song?" and the reply came very quickly.

"No, but the club is flooded with letters from all over the United States asking us to take in girls who want to study art and who have heard of this fairy castle, where they can be housed for that 'mere song.'

"The club was started, you see," continued Miss Taylor, as she leaned back in a great rocker and swayed to and fro, "by the late W. W. Newell and his wife, who, for many years, lived here among the students and realized the necessity for some such place for the American girl over students and realized the necessity for some such place for the American girl over here to complete her education, whether in music or painting. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, through Mrs. Newell, became interested in the plan and assumed the entire expense of the club. "It was then a small affair, consisting of reading and tea rooms, where every after-noon tea was served and where the girls of the American colony gathered together for an hour to read the latest magazines. for an hour to read the latest magazines, to write letters and enjoy the sense of comfort and companionship such a place brought. Next came the restaurant and then the clubhouse. This was two years ago. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid made herself responsible for the rent and taxes, and the business affairs are controlled by a committee of ladies living in Paris."

A room at the Girls' Club costs \$5 to \$14 a month, and the restaurant prices are on an average as follows: Potage, 4 cents; poisson a la sauce blanche, 9 cents; fillets a la sauce Madere garni, 13 cents; epaule on mutton braise, 9 cents; salad, 4 cents; a la sauce Madere garni, 13 cents; epaule on mutton braise. 9 cents; salad, 4 cents; fromage a la creme, 4 cents; gateau de riz. 5 cents; compote de cerise. 3 cents; cafe, 4 cents. The meals are all very well cooked and daintily served.

The success of the sale of pictures at the exhibition has been more than the committee ever hoped for, and it goes to prove that the American woman's work in Paris finds its market readily. I heard stray bits of gossip about the "german" to take piace, the architects' ball, and the fancy dress party that had just occurred among the the architects' ball, and the fancy dress party that had just occurred among the girl students, for jollity reigns here, mingling itself with serious and earnest work. Under the direction of Mme. Des Cressoniers, the present director, the club promises to grow more and more in favor among the American women, and as I came across the bridge, with the lights of the Seine twinkling like myraids of diamonds, the old white house, with its great trees to shield it from the dusty boulevards so near, seemed to me the ideal clubhouse for the busy, bright American girl.

High-Priced Postage Stamps: London Telegraph.

Trustees night do worse—if the law would allow them—than invest the funds intrusted to their care in rare postage stamps, which are fast coming to be regarded as first-class securities. At a two days' sale Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper have released f1,570 for specimens that are only to be found in the choicest collections. One enthusiastic philatelist did not kesitate to bid f100 for a "Brattleboro, 5-cent black on buff," while offers of £20 and £30 for single stamps were quite common. The principal lots were Moldavia, 108 paras, blue on pink, £31; Spain, 1851, two reales, red (unused), £33; ditto 1852, two reales, red (unused), £33; ditto 1852, two reales, red (unused), £36; Ceylon, 4d, rose, imperforate, £20; St. Louis, 10 cent, black, type II, £18; ditto, type II, £19, and ditto, type III, £18.

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